A Roadmap to Disaster Preparedness for Washington Travelers

PREPARE FOR **A SAFE JOURNEY** WASHINGTON HAZARDS



This roadmap is a learning tool to increase your ability to respond to disasters on the road. It features known facts about natural disasters — such as earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. It is important to know that while we can't predict when disasters might occur, current events have proven that it is wise and necessary to be prepared ahead of time. It will increase

PREPARE FOR **A SAFE JOURNEY** SAFE DRIVING TIPS

comfort. It may save a life.



Stock your car with basic driving equipment: a scraper and brush, small shovel, jumper cables, and tow chain and a bag of sand for tire traction during winter

Fill the gasoline tank before entering

open country, and stop to fill up long before the tank begins to run low.

■ Drive with your headlights on. Don't try to out-drive the conditions.

Start early. Remember the posted speed limits are for dry pavement.

■ Leave plenty of room for stopping.

■ Use brakes carefully. It takes more time to stop in adverse conditions.

■ Look farther ahead in traffic than you normally do to gain extra time to safely react to situations.

■ Be very cautious when driving near

Remember that trucks take longer

to safely respond, so avoid cutting quickly in front of them.

WINTERIZE YOUR VEHICLE

■ Ignition system

Fuel system

Fluid levels

■ Exhaust system

Snow tires ■ Tire tread/pressure

Defroster

Proper grade oil

Cooling system Battery

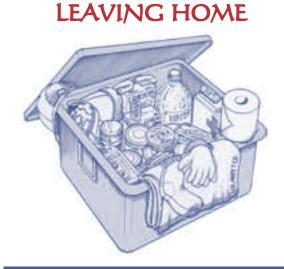
Antifreeze

Windshield blades and washer fluid ■ Don't use cruise control in wintry

conditions. A short touch of your brakes to deactivate the cruise control feature can cause you to lose control of your vehicle.

■ Don't get overconfident in your 4x4 vehicle — they can lose traction as quickly as a 2-wheel drive vehicle.

PREPARE FOR A SAFE JOURNEY PREPARE FOR EMERGENCIES BEFORE



Obey all closures. Do not attempt to drive

■ Tune your radio to Highway Advisory Radio

may describe conditions and restrictions.

■ Notice your environment and terrain on either

■ Additional avalanches are likely. Stay in your

■ Try to position your vehicle so that removal

IF YOU ARE CAUGHT IN AN AVALANCHE

■ Stay in your vehicle. It is very dangerous outside

■ Turn off your engine—carbon monoxide can kill

■ Stay warm, put on additional clothing as needed.

PREPARE FOR A SAFE JOURNEY

EARTHQUAKES

If driving during an earthquake,

pull over and stop. Avoid parking

near bridges, tall trees, light poles

or buildings. Stay in your vehicle

Downed power lines could be deadl

■ When driving, an earthquake will feel like all

VEHICLE until the shaking stops.

objects that could fall on you.

prepared to move with it.

exiting buildings.

debris.

four tires have blown out. Carefully navigate out

Turn off the vehicle ignition. **STAY INSIDE YOUR**

of traffic lanes to the side of the road and stop.

■ If you are outdoors, find a clear spot away from

buildings, trees, and power lines. Drop to the

■ When indoors, the best protection indoors during

furniture such as a table, or beside a sofa or bed.

Avoid glass windows, glass display cases, and tall

an earthquake is to get under sturdy piece of

■ HOLD ON to a sturdy piece of furniture and be

■ Stay where you are until the shaking stops and

■ In buildings, the greatest danger exists directly

walls. Many fatalities occur when people run

outside of buildings only to be killed by falling

you're sure it's safe to move – use caution when

outside buildings, at exits, and alongside exterior

WHILE DRIVING

your vehicle. Someone will come to your aid.

■ Report it if possible from your location.

reports; they have more detailed information and

■ Some highways have warning signs to alert you

of avalanche areas. Changeable message signs

side of the road. Watch for changing conditions.

through or around an avalanche.

are frequently updated.

IF YOU SEE AN AVALANCHE

equipment can get by.

■ Turn on your safety lights.

you. Do not smoke.

Be prepared with good winter tires, chains, supplies, full fuel tank and extra winter clothing. The first rule of winter comfort and survival is to stay dry.

PREPARE YOUR VEHICLE DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

■ Keep your Vehicle Disaster Supply Kit in the

■ Prepare to be on your own for at least 24-hours. ■ Store 1 gallon of water per person per day (24hour minimum). Store water in large soft-drink containers. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles.

Emergency Food

Avoid foods that will make you thirsty. Choose whole grain cereals and foods with high liquid

Include infant and special diet foods

Emergency Road Supplies ■ Battery-operated radio and extra batteries

☐ Flashlight and extra batteries ☐ ABC-type fire extinguisher (know how to use it)

☐ Plastic storage bags Cash and change for phones

A supply of vital medications

Sturdy shoes, socks, work gloves

Mylar blankets, plastic shelter tarps ☐ Matches in a waterproof container

□ Latex gloves (at least 2 pair)

☐ Map of the area (for locating shelters)

Compass Road flare

Games and books for kids

Toilet paper, towelettes ☐ Feminine and personal hygiene items

Infant diapers and wipes

Maintaining a Vehicle Disaster Supply Kit

Write the date on all food and water stored in

your kit. Change every 6 months Keep items in airtight plastic bags inside your kit

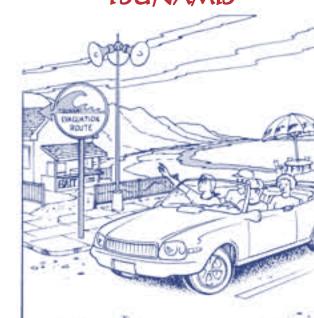
PREPARE FOR A SAFE JOURNEY **AVALANCHES**



Be prepared for extended delays while traveling.

DOWNTOWN The science of avalanche forecasting and ■ If you are downtown, it is safer to remain inside a building after an earthquake unless there is a control is not perfect. It is nearly impossible to fire or gas leak. There are no open areas in many know the exact strength of the snow in every cities far enough from glass or other falling debris path along a mountain highway and also to know to be considered safe refuge sites. Glass from how much additional snowfall or rainfall will be high-rise buildings does not always fall straight necessary for an avalanche to occur. For your down; it can catch a wind current and travel great safety, it is extremely important to stay in your vehicle and follow all official instructions. Never take elevators after an earthquake.

PREPARE FOR A SAFE JOURNEY TSUNAMIS



Tsynamis can move faster than a person can run. If you hear a tsunam siren or feel the ground shake, evacuate immediately!

The Pacific Coast, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, and large lakes have experienced tsunamis. Sudden raising or lowering of the Earth's crust during earthquakes generally cause a tsunami, although landslides and underwater volcanic eruptions can generate tsunamis as well. Tsunamis can occur at any time, day or night.

The May 18, 1980, eruption of Mount St. Helens caused a massive tsunami in Spirit Lake. The sliding north face of the volcano slammed into the west arm of the lake, raising its surface an estimated 207 feet and sending a tsunami surging around the lake basin as high as 820 feet above the previous lake level. Displaced water rinsed the valley sides clean of timber and sediment, jamming logs and boulders against the landslide debris.

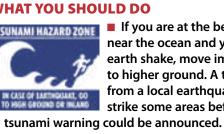


A tsunami consists of a series of waves. Often the first wave may not be the largest. The danger from a tsunami can last for several hours after the arrival of the first wave. Sometimes a tsunami causes the water near shore to recede, exposing the ocean floor. A deadly wave will soon reach



Head inland or for higher ground. Follow the routes indicated by Tsunami **Evacuation Route signs.**

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO



MI HAZARD ZONE If you are at the beach or near the ocean and you feel the earth shake, move immediately to higher ground. A tsunami from a local earthquake could strike some areas before a

■ If people nearby seem not to know that a tsunami is coming, tell them and help them move

For locally generated tsunamis, where you might feel the ground shake, you may only have a few minutes to move to higher ground. DO NOT wait for a tsunami warning to be announced.

■ Follow the instructions of local emergency and law enforcement authorities.

■ Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or your local radio station for information. ■ High, multi-story, reinforced concrete hotels

are located in many low-lying coastal areas. The upper floors of these hotels may provide a safe place if you cannot move quickly inland to higher

coastal areas are **not** designed to withstand tsunami impacts. Do not stay in these structures should there be a tsunami warning. Staying away from rivers and streams and all low-

■ Homes and small buildings located in low lying

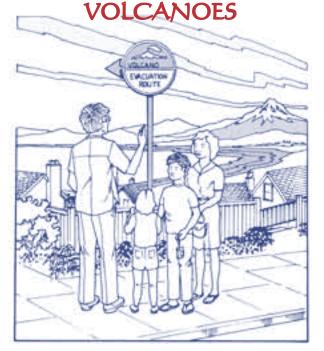
lying coastal areas is the safest advice when there is a tsunami warning. ■ Do not return to the beach until emergency

officials give the "All Clear" notice.

THE PERFECT GIFT!

Vehicle Disaster Safety Kits Can you think of a better way to provide safety for your loved ones? A duffel bag filled with Vehicle Disaster Safety Kit items will encourage recipients to take positive steps towards completing their kits. You'll gain peace of mind that they will be able to take care of themselves when you're not there.

PREPARE FOR A SAFE JOURNEY



Violent volcano eruptions can occur at any moment. Be prepared to follow Volcano Evacuation Route signs away from danger.

Volcanic eruptions can hurl hot rocks for at least 20 miles. Floods, airborne ash, or noxious fumes can spread 100 miles or more. If you travel near a known volcano, active or dormant, be ready to evacuate at a moment's notice



BEFORE

■ Be prepared for these disasters that can be triggered by volcanoes:

Earthquakes Thunderstorms Tsunamis

Flash floods Landslides and mudflows

■ Contact local emergency management offices to learn about local community warning systems. ■ A lateral blast of a volcano can travel many miles from the mountain. Trying to watch an erupting volcano is a deadly idea.

■ Include a pair of goggles and a throw-away breathing mask in your Vehicle Supply Kit for each member of the travel group.

If a volcano eruption is predicted, follow authorities' instructions and leave the area before the disaster begins. Stay safe. The rock debris from a volcano can break windows and set

DURING



Follow official evacuation orders. Avoid areas downwind of the volcano. If caught while driving and you cannot o indoors, close all windows, doors, and ampers of your vehicle. ■ If caught in a rockfall, roll into a ball to protect

■ Avoid low-lying areas where poisonous gases can collect and flash floods can be most dangerous. ■ If caught near a stream, beware of mudflows. Mudflows are powerful "rivers" of mud that can

■ Mudflows occur when rain falls or when rivers are dammed during an eruption. They are most dangerous close to stream channels.

move faster than people can walk or run.

■ When you approach a bridge, first look upstream. If a mudflow is approaching or moving beneath the bridge, do not cross the bridge. The power of the mudflow can destroy a bridge very quickly.

■ Protect yourself by wearing long sleeved shirts and pants while in a danger zone. Keep skin covered to avoid irritation or burns. ■ Use goggles to protect eyes.

Keep car or truck engines off.

Avoid driving; ash is harmful to vehicles. ■ If you must drive, drive slowly, use headlights, and use ample windshield washer fluid.

Change oil, oil filters and air filters frequently (every 50 to 100 miles in heavy dust, i.e., less than 50 feet visibility; every 500 to 1,000 miles in

change the air filter, clean it by blowing air through from the inside out. ■ If the car stalls or brakes fail, push the car to the side of the road to avoid collisions. Stay with

■ Do not drive without an air filter. If you cannot

your vehicle. Listen to a battery-powered radio for the latest emergency information.

■ When outside, cover your mouth and nose with

a cloth. A number of victims of the Mount St.

health officials advise it is safe to go outside.

Helens volcano died from inhaling ash. ■ Wear goggles to protect your eyes from ash. ■ If you have a respiratory ailment, avoid contact with any amount of ash. Stay indoors until local

■ Avoid driving in heavy ashfall. Driving will stir up more ash that can clog engines and stall vehicles. ■ Clear roofs of ashfall. Ashfall is very heavy and can cause buildings to collapse.

PREPARE FOR A SAFE JOURNEY FLOODS



Do not drive through rushing water.

Flooding can occur nearly anywhere, at any time. It can result from ice jams on rivers, from spring snowmelt, from days of moderate rain, or from a single very heavy downpour. Most floodrelated deaths occur in automobiles. Sadly, many of these fatalities were avoidable. In many cases, if the driver had turned around instead of driving onto a flooded roadway, one or more lives would have been spared.



FLOOD WATCH AND FLOOD WARNING ■ The National Weather Service uses a two-tiered system to alert the public of the dangers of flooding and flash flooding. A Flood or Flash Flood WATCH is issued when

flooding or flash flooding may occur with additional rainfall. A Flood or Flash Flood WARNING is issued when flooding is about to occur or already occurring.

DEADLY FORCE OF FLOOD WATER

Minimum Driving Distances

44 78 307 Particular 172 29 363 69 Particular

57 644 356 89 175 83 45 OF

265 20 261 W 22 W 207 243 CO

242 293 109 248 304 254 346 321 129 45 89 84 262 CANADA CA

TO 50 300 28 44 38 170 194 104 305 295 205 30 243 300 108 170 COMMISSION 108 143 444 NO 50 10 100 100 100 300 300 404 449 103 573 400 561 209 104 440 50

100 3 500 81 42 81 201 167 204 222 244 250 34 296 341 55 222 55 165 44

240 281 240 206 292 212 1TI 164 206 236 230 315 258 243 174 306 M2 231 348 288 00000

317 264 000 220 262 227 242 246 79 % tol 135 250 III 668 123 60 20 366 267 221 G

46 200 367 107 20 10 36 39 20 348 343 434 10 340 300 999 266 60 200 208 144 216 4360

208 204 US 209 205 216 245 237 L69 US 127 208 262 US 67 209 96 234 SAT 208 U UZ 240 4500

86 200 368 138 394 132 35 40 360 349 344 428 172 341 304 300 367 833 304 306 308 144 814 1 348 76

N 168 3M 85 18 72 W 44 254 345 350 46 12 22 230 187 247 108 W 186 230 307 84 278 79 85

246 299 160 172 249 178 291 245 303 92 19 171 224 87 186 73 19 188 200 341 162 75 244 77 279 385 254

143 W 364 40 36 41 38 147 184 30 233 363 37 276 331 183 260 33 186 36 343 341 885 347 256 884 133 250 367

414 376 NET NEW DRY 200 AND 200 AND DRY DAY DR NO BE SEE NE TEX 201 147 204 456 379 296 134 400 MM 478 ADS 406 153 357 100 MM

220 MA 248 214 204 222 242 248 55 214 109 230 217 NO 224 258 07 204 229 100 258 56 234 NP 382 237 NOV NO 177 NO 207

42 TH 369 46 50 TE 207 HS 200 EE 200 BE 277 HS 200 EE 277 HS 272 EE HA EE EE 47 EE 272 EF 266 ME 272 DIA HE UU ES 57 275 OF

88 157 263 43 146 80 93 30 34 367 20 377 85 204 560 40 300 67 168 140 377 340 A6 344 H3 A7 30 76 100 547 HB 777

344 240 295 346 342 347 496 343 49 10 233 10 246 446 263 263 341 25 275 342 303 45 38 233 436 882 254 156 227 792 251 45 354 OCC

290 286 134 28 297 288 271 234 371 128 188 202 264 130 40 18 87 234 347 287 188 145 245 4 222 244 280 77 267 882 274 227 7

365 346 34 377 254 277 354 290 295 120 68 188 203 141 27 170 147 205 408 348 204 175 338 044 400 338 364 123 338 184 333 233 384 270 88 144 87 200 87 184 71 200 145 224 347 205 38 388 347 387 245 86 14 80 200 204 881 293 204 881 133 258 94 481 44 277 121 217 205 384 205

83 PS 307 28 NO 9 148 84 NES 288 208 46 Z/O 286 TS NS 44 HI 97 ZN 345 C7 203 HS 177 343 79 238 40 282 233 292 HI

122 48 358 53 35 48 888 D4 888 D2 307 348 8 280 314 154 207 33 103 43 257 348 10 363 301 103 103 223 48 343 20 204 10 275 362 331 44 40 20

148 290 340 178 248 140 73 87 324 338 330 47 298 345 274 294 360 200 29 253 18 346 48 131 134 48 133 280 233 480 229 377 84 437 318 304 231 170 230 QG

374 357 38 762 366 388 384 340 234 89 15 147 334 105 62 162 162 359 369 360 154 358 359 344 25 238 29 10 42 365 304 023 347 184 TO

94 90 384 16 387 19 137 73 177 348 273 3379 64 255 277 19 10 10 40 144 90 206 250 11 277 357 127 257 127 278 90 15 43 166 166 267 6 200 207 222 19 55 10 200 10 27

346 327 NOT 174 340 380 387 343 MA IF 40 31 387 35 127 176 120 277 438 332 248 87 361 147 362 38 387 363 38 17 18 296 38 387 176 120 387 388 387 388

/4 202 200 204 272 287 105 100 277 280 279 345 250 277 274 177 275 279 279 287 188 46 277 60 164 278 264 346 307 168 277 274 107 207 187 277 187 287 187 240 204 100 164 165 279 387

241 249 173 174 219 180 229 185 350 188 162 247 226 175 100 78 94 188 251 252 48 154 202 49 282 204 231 94 221 238 238 189 189 225 18 127 255 892 225 187 13 178 173 229 48 122 180 174 299 240 188 125 958

256 T2 445 101 56 142 292 238 266 395 600 376 173 307 402 242 283 114 226 395 360 360 376 173 207 402 242 283 114 226 395 360 360 376 425 100 324 238 367 141 154 179 246 292 345 312 173 480

55 W 240 IS 200 IS 200

203 28 20 106 222 143 192 147 156 162 177 262 189 178 146 36 93 167 274 180 127 126 180 127

253 241 340 766 277 789 242 797 345 158 181 237 238 168 95 86 806 20 324 306 88 166 240 36 794 207 243 706 343 388 248 200 29 248 388 123 268 200 227 199

■ Moving flood waters contain a deadly amount of force. For each foot of flood water, 1500 pounds of an automobile's weight is displaced. This means that two feet of water will send most automobiles floating helplessly downstream.

on Washington state highways

• Distances are via the shortest route along state highways.

However, these are not necessarily the fastest routes. •

Distances in the blue shaded areas use ferry routes

(zero miles) for minimum road mileage. • Winter

mileage distances may be longer due to these

mountain pass closures: State Route 20

Rainy Pass and Washington

Pass; State Route 410

— Chinook Pass; and

State Route 123

■ Escaping from a vehicle once flood waters have

carried it away is nearly impossible.

occupants from opening doors.

indication of flooding.

FLASH FLOODS

■ When vehicles are captured in deep water, water

pressure on the outside of the vehicle prevents

waters would likely be too strong to swim to

especially at night when many flood deaths

■ If you travel in a flood-prone area, be prepared

to move quickly to higher ground at the first

■ When camping near a mountain stream, locate a

quick route to higher ground when you first set

Flash floods can strike any time and any place

with little or no warning. In mountainous or flat

terrain, distant rain may be channeled into gullies

and ravines, turning a quiet streamside campsite

into a rampaging torrent in minutes. City streets

■ Flash flood waters rise very quickly. Water that

■ Keep alert for signs of heavy rain (thunder and

Watch for rising water levels.

if you see or hear rapidly rising water.

recognize the danger in the dark.

ground immediately.

■ Be especially cautious at night. It's harder to

lightning), both where you are and upstream.

■ Know where high ground is and get there quickly

■ Do not attempt to cross flowing water which may

be more than knee deep. If you have doubts,

■ If your vehicle stalls, abandon it and seek higher

■ During threatening weather, listen to your radio

or NOAA Weather Radio for Watch and Warning

PREPARE FOR A SAFE JOURNEY

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL

A major chemical emergency is an accident

that releases a hazardous amount of a chemical

into the environment. Accidents can happen

underground, on railroad tracks or highways,

and at manufacturing plants. These accidents

sometimes result in a fire or explosion, but many

times you cannot see or smell anything unusual.

Washington State

Admitted to the Union: November 11, 1889; 42nd state; named after George

Washington. Nickname: The Evergreen State. Motto: Al-ki (Chinook jargon for "by and

by"). Bird: American Goldfinch. Flower: Coast Rhododendron. Tree: Western Hemlock

Gem: Petrified Wood. Fish: Steelhead Trout. Dance: Square Dance. Song: Washington,

My Home, by Helen Davis. Folk Song: Roll On, Columbia, Roll On, by Woody Guthrie.

Fossil: Columbian Mammoth. Insect: Green Darner Dragonfly. Grass: Bluebunch

miles. **Highest Point:** Mount Rainier, 14,411 feet (F4). **Lowest Point:** Sea level.

Wheatgrass. Fruit: Apple. State Flag: State Seal on Green Field. Size: 68,139 square

No state is as diverse or beautiful as Washington. It's also the smallest state west

of the Rockies, so you can easily travel the varied worlds of this gifted corner

of the continental United States. Visit Washington on-line at www.

Washington State

Travel Information

1-800-695-ROAD / Seattle area:

Washington State Facts

Washington State Tourism

Map of Washington State courtesy of

Washington State
Department of Transportation

covered a road by only 6 inches at one moment

could easily be 2 to 3 feet deep just seconds later!

flood safety rules. They could save your life.

can become rivers in seconds. Observe these flash

■ Water depth is very difficult to estimate on roads,

vehicle, strong current and undertow of the flood

■ Even if a person were able to get out of the

If you are told to evacuate the area, follow the route authorities recommend. Don't take shortcuts, they may be blocked or expose you to dangerous chemicals.

■ Listen to your radio to make sure the evacuation order applies to you. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk.

■ Listen to a radio for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters and procedures.

■ Avoid using the telephone. Call 9-1-1 only in lifethreatening emergencies.

■ Leaving the area quickly will reduce your chance of exposure to hazardous materials. ■ Staying calm will help you move safely and avoid

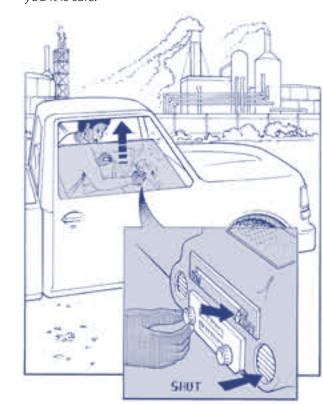
delays or accidents caused by irrational behavior. ■ If directed to a shelter, take your Vehicle Disaster Supply Kit to the shelter for greatest comfort. ■ Do not assume that a shelter will have everything

■ Take only one vehicle to the evacuation site. Traffic may be very heavy and parking at a shelter may be limited.

If instructed to do so, shelter-in-place.

PREPARE FOR A SAFE JOURNEY SHELTER-IN-PLACE

One of the instructions you may be given during a hazardous chemical incident or a volcanic ashfall emergency is to shelter-in-place. This means you should stay in your vehicle until authorities tell you it is safe.



To shelter-in-place in a vehicle, and turn off vents and air conditioning. Listen to your radio for official instructions.

close and lock doors and windows,

■ Take your Vehicle Disaster Supply Kit whenever

■ Make sure your portable radio is working.

2004-2005 Official State Highway Map

Contacting State Emergency Management Toll free administration

Emergency Management Websites

Washington State Emergency Management Federal Emergency Management Agency

Citizen Corps Washington State 9-1-1 Education Program Washington State Department of Ecology Washington State Department of Health

WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION JAMES MULLEN, Director, Emergency Management Division **Programs Section Manager** m.uphaus@emd.wa.gov **Public Education Program Manager** l.iohnson@emd.wa.gov George Crawford Earthquake Program Manager

is breparation. everyday problems of life, for a space flight or for the *Μυ* ετρεί λοη αις δεττίης ready

The greatest [solution] to worry,

The astronaut John Glenn said,

are reduced as we take action.

but adverse consequences

and talking is good,

Learning is important

PREPARING MEANS ACTION.

the impact of these disasters.

Preparation is key to reducing

strike anytime, anywhere.

and the natural hazards that can

earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis,

These same forces cause

that have shaped it.

the result of the geologic forces

Washington's diverse beauty is

to change without notice.

159lgns – 149suo5 51601096

Civilization exists by

Will Rogers once said,

A Roadmap

to Disaster

Preparedness

for Washington

Travelers

E911 Public Information Officer Penelope Cassidy p.cassidy@emd.wa.gov

www.doh.wa.gov Washington State Department of Transportation www.wsdot.wa.gov

Graphic Design: Lenore Doyle / Illustrations: Tom Boatman

Washington State Parks Call the Washington State Parks Information Center at (360) 902-8844 during normal

parks.wa.gov. To make campsite reservations, call toll-free 1-888-CAMPOUT (226-7688); TDD: (360) 664-3133

Crossing the United States / Canada Border

Visitors traveling to and from Canada are subject to United States and Canada Immigration and Customs inspections. Immigration: The best proof of citizenship is either a valid passport or a birth certificate with photo identification. (Note: Driver's licenses, social security cards, or voter registration cards are not proof of citizenship.) If you are not an U.S. citizen, but are a permanent resident, you must have an alien resident card (green card). Children under the age of 18 not accompanied by an adult need proof of citizenship and a notarized letter from their parent or guardian giving permission to enter the U.S. or Canada. Customs: Vehicles and baggage are subject to inspection. Articles you bring into either country are subject to being taxed. Contacts: U.S. Customs. (206) 553-4676: U.S. Immigration, 1-800-375-5283; Canadian Customs, (604) 535-9754; Canadian

weekday business hours. For more information, visit their home page on-line at www.

Map credits: DOT cartography: Mark Bozanich and Taryn Lund. DOT map graphics: Steve Riddle and Zoe Estus.

Lewis and Clark and The Corps of Discovery

Washington State agencies, organizations, and tribal governments are joining authors interpreters, museums and cinematographers to tell the stories of the Corps of Discovery expedition from many perspectives. Together we welcome you to the Pacific Northwest, a diverse region rich with native traditions, amazing natural resources, rugged landscapes, and abundant navigable river confluences. Interpretive panels and signing along Washington's highways will guide your travels and introduce you to our

Journal Quotations

Ouotations used on this map have retained the punctuation spelling and grammar of the original journals. All have been taken from The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Vols. 1-11), Gary E. Moulton, ed.: University of Nebraska press, 1983-1997.

253-512-7016

1-800-562-6108

www.emd.wa.gov www.fema.gov

www.citizencorps.gov www.cscdhh.org/91